

FACESHEET FOR USAID FOOD FOR PEACE ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS REPORT (ESR)

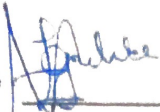
Activity Title: Njira Project	
Implementing Partners(s): Project Concern International	
Award #: AID-FFP-A-15-00003 and AID-OAA-A-15-00018	
Geographic Location: Malawi	
Operating Unit(s): DCHA Food for Peace	
PREP Year: 2018	
IEE Link: http://gemini.info.usaid.gov/egat/envcomp/document.php?doc_id=47276	
Amount of Dollar Funding Requested in the PREP: \$ 5,727,268	
Amount of Commodity: \$ 0	Life of Award (LOA): \$23,893,700
Activity Start and End Dates: 09/30/2014 - 09/29/2019	
Contact Person: Michael Ghebrab, COP mghebrab@pcimalawi.org	Date Prepared: July 25, 2017
Recommended Threshold Determination: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Categorical Exclusion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Negative Determination <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> With Conditions	<input type="checkbox"/> Positive Determination <input type="checkbox"/> Deferral

NJIRA ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS REPORT

USAID APPROVAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION(S):

Mission (or Regional Office, as appropriate):

Mission Environmental Officer (MEO)  Linda Malibo Date: 8/16/2017

Food for Peace Officer*  E. Nwusu Date: 08/11/2017

Regional Environmental Officer (REO)* _____ Date: _____

Food for Peace, Washington:

Agreement Officer's Representative (AOR) Shahina Malik Date: 12/14/2017

Acting Director - Food for Peace _____ Date: _____

DCHA Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO) Erika J Clesceri Date: 12/21/2017

CC to:

DCHA Climate Integration Lead (CIL); Regional Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO), if relevant.

*Clearance recommended, but optional.



USAID DCHA DECISION MEMO: MALAWI FOOD FOR PEACE NJIRA PREP ESR AND IEE AMENDMENT

PROJECT/ACTIVITY DATA

Project/Activity Name:	Njira
Geographic Location(s) (Country/Region):	Malawi / AFR
Implementation Start/End:	FY 2014 – FY 2019
Solicitation/Contract/Award Number:	AID-FFP- A-15- 00003 and AID-OAA- A-15- 00018
Implementing Partner(s):	Project Concern International

ORGANIZATIONAL/ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Implementing Operating Unit(s): (e.g. Mission or Bureau or Office)	DCHA
Funding Operating Unit(s): (e.g. Mission or Bureau or Office)	Food For Peace
Funding Amount:	\$30,000,000
Lead BEO Bureau:	DCHA

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE REVIEW DATA

Analysis Type:	PREP ESR and IEE Amendment
Environmental Determination(s):	Negative Determination with Conditions, Categorical Exclusion

USAID BUREAU ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICER APPROVAL

BUREAU ENVIRONMENTAL OFFICERS FINDINGS AND SPECIFIED CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

This decision memo is to inform that the FFP Malawi, Njira PREP ESR and the accompanying IEE Amendment have been approved, by the DCHA Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO), on December 21st, 2017.

The PREP ESR and the IEE Amendment have undergone all necessary Washington clearances and meets the minimum 22 CFR 216 requirements.

The BEO review has identified the following aspects of the ESR and IEE Amendment deserving commendation. No response will be required by PCI.

BEO Commendations

Commendation 1: PCI's Inclusion of pictures and examples of monitoring checklists for different activities was extremely helpful to illustrate the types of activities and the details of how activity monitoring has moved forward.

Commendation 2: As stated in the ESR, the ultimate goal of sustainable development is to eventually leave the area of influence stable, prosperous, and without need of further sustained assistance. Njira's discussion of their draw-down and exit strategy in the ESR was extremely helpful for the BEO to assess the progress of the activity, and to give the BEO context for future assessments for the Njira activity.

Commendation 3: As the BEO seeks to increase understanding of how in-field monitoring progresses, Njira's inclusion of their EMMP Monitoring findings helps to fill the BEO's understanding of the successes and challenges of environmental monitoring in the Njira project.

NJIRA ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS REPORT

Submitted as Attachment to Fiscal Year 2018, Pipeline and Resource Estimate Proposal

1. Introduction to the Environmental Status Report

The following Environmental Status Report (ESR) is being submitted with the FY18 PREP for the Njira Project. PCI takes note that the future ESR will be submitted three months before the PREP as per new Food for Peace policy announced earlier this month, July 2017.

The Njira Project is pleased to announce that FY17 has been very productive on both the analysis, implementation, and reporting for environmental compliance. FY17 marked the first year where the environmental monitoring system (see Section 3.B) was able to be rolled out project-wide.

It should be noted that a brief IEE Amendment #2 with a revised general EMMP and an earth dam intervention-specific EMMP is being submitted to USAID alongside this ESR. An update to the Lake Chilwa Ramsar Site Scoping Statement face sheet is also being provided based on BEO request. In August 2017 (next month), PCI will present an updated Water Quality Assurance Plan (WQAP) to USAID.

Below provides a snapshot of environmental 22 CFR 216 analyses and USAID Bureau Environmental Officer's (BEO) approvals thus far, to ensure USAID and PCI have the same understanding of current status on documents as of July 2017.

22 CFR 216 Njira Analyses	Status as of July 2017
Original IEE	BEO approved August 2016
FY16 PREP ESR	BEO approved March 2016
Fumigation PERSUAP	BEO approved April 2016
IEE Amendment	BEO approved May 2016
FY17 PREP ESR	BEO approved October 2016
Ramsar Site Scoping Statement	Under USAID review; revised face sheet submitted alongside this ESR at BEO request
Livestock PERSUAP	Under USAID review
Agriculture SUAP	Under USAID review; slight revision made by Sun Mountain International LLC to reference the new FAW SUAP; this revision will be submitted by PCI to

	USAID
Fall Armyworm (FAW) SUAP	Completed by Sun Mountain International LLC and will be submitted by PCI to USAID
Climate-Integrated EMMP	Submitted to USAID, but USAID asked for it to be resubmitted; it is now included in IEE Amendment #2
Brief IEE Amendment #2	Submitted alongside this ESR

2. Staffing and Budget for Upcoming Implementation Year

A. Staffing and Expertise:

Since the project is more than half of the way complete, PCI has decided that it will take on a different staffing approach for FY18. This is in large part because the Joint Mid Term Review has highlighted the need for Njira to work on sustainable exit strategies.

Essentially, the goal of Njira is to work itself out of the job by the end of the project and to handover project responsibilities to the local communities and local government to continue making progress. Over the next two years of the project, Njira will be continually downsizing its staff and working from a smaller budget.

For this reason, it is focusing FY18 as a transition period for environmental stewardship, management, and compliance. The FY18 approach will focus more on empowering communities and local government to spearhead more of the implementation and reporting.

The Environmental Specialist will focus on orienting all key parties to 22 CFR 216 documents that have been approved by the BEO for Njira, as well as on sector best practices. The Environmental Specialist will also work tirelessly to make sure all the reporting systems are in place using the project-specific field tools created during FY16 and FY17.

The different Purpose Advisors will work with the Environmental Specialist closely and take over much of the training responsibilities and other needs for field staff and beneficiaries. It should be noted that as a general rule, trainings will happen more “in the field” in an integrated fashion with ongoing activities, rather than as standalone venue/classroom-based trainings. It has been Njira’s experience that this integrated, experiential approach is best for actual implementation. All too often, classroom based learning doesn’t translate to the field level as it should.

During the ESR development process, Sun Mountain International LLC will have

conversations with Njira management about any concerns or opportunities going into the last year of the project.

B. Budgeting for Environmental Compliance:

PCI has factored into the budget additional costs for environmental stewardship, management, and compliance. Most costs are not standalone line items in the budget, but are factored into other line item costs (e.g. there isn't a separate line item just for transportation for environmental monitoring visits; this has been jointly factored into other activities because these visits will be coupled with other activities).

However, \$30,000 has been earmarked for sub-contracting Sun Mountain International LLC. This budget will allow for the support described above in Section 2.A. PCI and Sun Mountain International LLC shall review the scope for environmental compliance needs and modalities for on-going technical support in FY18, before the end of the current financial year.

3. Progress Toward Achieving Environmental Compliance

A. Previous BEO Conditions:

Below provides a chronological list of 22 CFR 216 documentation submitted and Conditions provided by the DCHA BEO since the beginning of the project. Progress and status for each Condition is provided herein.

Original IEE, BEO Approved 8/20/2016

Condition 1: PCI will need to provide the BEO with a SUAP for tiering off of the Mission PERSUAP prior to use or promotion of pesticides.

Njira has not begun the use or promotion of pesticides to date. However, in May 2017, Njira submitted an Agriculture SUAP that is still undergoing USAID review. During the 2016/2017 growing season, there was an outbreak of Fall Armyworms (FAW). Njira has completed a separate FAW SUAP for USAID review as of July 2017. To align the two SUAPs, Njira has revised the Agriculture SUAP to reflect that there is a separate FAW SUAP; the revision to the Agriculture SUAP was minor. The revised version of the Agriculture SUAP is also ready for review as of July 2017.

Condition 2: PCI adopts the IVM PEA for selection/use/promotion of LLTNs for Njira activities.

The Condition was resolved with the first IEE Amendment. Key personnel in Njira were provided copies of the IVM PEA by SMTN. PCI is not distributing bed nets, but rather promoting their use as part of a topic covered in the Care Group sessions. Environmental monitoring has confirmed that the project is complying

with the IVM PEA for these promotion activities.

Condition 3: PCI to provide illustrative examples of the types of “complex interventions” that are considering or may pursue under the umbrella of Disaster Risk Reduction and/or Watershed Management.

This Condition was resolved with the first IEE Amendment. In IEE Amendment #2, dikes were removed at the request of the Malawi Mission Environmental Officer (MEO) since Njira has decided not to undertake dike activities.

Condition 4: PCI must include clear mitigation measures in the EMMP to ensure cook stove quality and performance does not deteriorate over time. In addition, PCI should use the indicator: “amount of time or fuel saved by the use of improved cooking practices,” rather than measuring the number of cook stoves distributed.

This Condition was resolved with the first IEE Amendment. It should be noted that based on the Joint Mid Term Review (JMTR) it was recommended that cook stove activities discontinue at this stage of the project. No cook stove activities are planned for FY18.

FY16 PREP ESR, BEO Approved 3/14/2016

No BEO Conditions.

Fumigation PERSUAP, BEO Approved 4/4/2016

No BEO Conditions.

First IEE Amendment, BEO Approved 5/3/2016

It should be noted that a complete response was provided via a Memorandum to the BEO on May 20, 2016. Below recaps the response and/or provides current updates.

Condition 1: A Scoping Statement (SS) must be developed to investigate whether or not an EA is appropriate for activities occurring near the Lake Chilwa Ramsar Site.

The Scoping Statement was completed and submitted to USAID. The Scoping Statement determined activities within the Lake Chilwa Ramsar site would be relocated and a full Environmental Assessment would not be pursued. The DCHA Bureau Environmental Officer (BEO) on December 22, 2016, sent an email to USAID staff for forwarding to Project Concern International (PCI) that stated:

“Since PCI is not going forward with the EA, please make this more clear/prominent on the facesheet. While I recognize this conclusion is discussed in the last couple of paragraphs of the facesheet, the SS will be posted publically on the ECD, and to avoid any confusion, the first sentence underneath “summary of findings” should indicate that this work has been changed from a Positive Determination to a Negative Determination. As well as with the brief rationale.

Further, we will need PCI to develop a brief IEE amendment describing the determination change as a note

to the file, for clearance only by the BEO.”

This communication was accidentally not forwarded to PCI. PCI learned about this communication during the May 29-31, 2017, Njira Project Environmental Compliance Monitoring Trip undertaken by the USAID/Malawi Mission Environmental Officer (MEO), USAID/Malawi Natural Resource Management (NRM) Specialist, USAID/Malawi Activity Manager, and USAID/Washington Agreement Officer’s Representative (AOR).

Hence, to be diligent, PCI has developed an IEE Amendment #2 (with brief note for the file) and revised the Scoping Statement’s Face Sheet. Both changes are being provided along with this ESR submission.

Condition 2: As indicated previously in the Njira IEE, FY15 ESR and IEE-A, please provide status updates to confirm that the following environmental management analyses have been developed and are being used, or a timeline should be provided to show when they will be submitted:

- **Tiered-off SUAP for promotion/use of agricultural pesticides**
The Agriculture SUAP is currently undergoing USAID review. See above and below for more information.
- **Amendment to Mission-wide PERSUAP for use/promotion of pesticides (and ideally, veterinary pharmaceuticals) on non-cattle livestock**
The Livestock PERSUAP was submitted May 2017. It is currently undergoing USAID review. More information provided below.
- **Illustrative example of an event specific Fumigation Management Plan**
An example FMP was provided with the last ESR. No new fumigation events have occurred since the last ESR.
- **Environmental Monitoring System/EMMP Toolkit (referenced in FY15 ESR)**
The environmental system is fully operational and checklists are being used in the field to collect data. See Section 3.B. on Environmental Reporting for details.
- **Water Quality Assurance Plan**
A version was provided with the previous ESR submitted with the FY17 PREP. It wasn’t until earlier this month (mid-July 2017) that PCI was able to track down the BEO Conditions for last year’s ESR. The BEO Decision Memo was accidentally not forwarded to PCI after it was issued.

One of those Conditions, as described more below, required a revision to the WQAP using the new Africa Bureau developed WQAP template. PCI has asked Sun Mountain International LLC to assist with this and a revised version will be submitted to USAID in August 2017.

- **Integrated Health and Veterinary Waste Management Plan**

After discussions with the Malawi MEO, it was decided this was no longer necessary as PCI cannot have this level of control for waste it is not directly responsible for generating. Njira is not providing hazardous supplies' support to hospitals, for example. This being the case, the project cannot really impose any waste management principle; it can only promote best practice. For this reason, Njira has developed tools, such as the one copied below, that describes proper waste management of hazardous materials per USAID's Environmental Sector Guidelines. The tools are in English and Chichewa and in the process of being circulated. Training has been provided (e.g., veterinary waste management to Community Animal Health Workers).

Hazardous and highly hazardous waste disposal (excluding pesticides) for CAHW

Zinyalala zoopsa ndi zoopsetsetsa (kupatula mankhwala ophera tizilombo) kwa alangizi a ziweto a kumudzi

YOU CAN

Incinerate waste in a properly functioning incinerator.

MUKHOZA kuzibitcha zinyalala mu mashini owotcherera.

YOU CAN

Use open air burning for SMALL AMOUNTS of waste when no incinerator is available. Ashes and waste that was not fully burned should then be buried.

MUKHOZA kupatsa poyera zinyalala ZOCHITWA ngati paliye mashini owotcherera. Phulutsa ndi zinyalala zina zimene sizibupsetsetsa zipenera kuwuliridwa.

YOU CAN

Encapsulate waste by filling a container with waste. Once the container is $\frac{3}{4}$ full you can add cement, clay, or sand to fill the rest of the container and then bury the container.

MUKHOZA kulika zinyalala muchiddeho. Chiddehocho chidzitala pang'ono laud zadza muika kutadzitsa kutakalo ndi simenti, dothi kapena mchanga kenako ndikukwira chiddehocho.

YOU CAN

Safely bury waste in a pit that is not easily assessable by people or animals. Pit should be lined

with clay if possible. Each layer of waste should be covered with a layer of earth.

MUKHOZA kulowira zinyalala mu dzenje limene anthu kapena nyama sizingalidire. Ngati ndikotheka dzonyelo li dzadzitsidwa ndi dothi. Mphipi iliyonse ya zinyalala kowuliridwa ndi mphipi ya dothi.



YOU SHOULD NOT

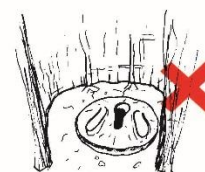
Dispose of waste in latrines EXCEPT for small quantities of unwanted pharmaceuticals, such as vitamins, that have been removed from their packaging.

MUSATAYE zinyalala mu chimbudzi. KUBALULA A za chipatala zochepa chabe zimene ndikusafunikira ndipo zachotsedwa pa botolo kapena pepalo lake la kutalitira.

YOU SHOULD NOT

Bury untreated waste on site UNLESS you have no other option.

MUSAKWILIRE zinyalala zimene sizinamalizidwa bwino POKI IAPOKI/A ngati simungachitire mwina.



REMEMBER TO SANITIZE ANY EQUIPMENT THAT MAY BE REUSED.
FOLLOW TRIPLE RINSE METHOD FOR DISPOSAL OF PESTICIDE CONTAINERS.

KUMBUKIRANI KUZIKONZA ZIPANGIZO ZIMENE MUNGAZIGWIRITSENSO NTCITO.
TSATIRANI NDONDOMEKO YOTSUKA KATATU POTAYA MAKONTENA A MANKHWALA OPHERA TIZILOMBO.

Tool developed in English and Chichewa.

Condition 3: Njira must investigate what national laws/regulations might be triggered by their activities and follow through accordingly.

Sun Mountain International LLC met with the Malawi Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) in June 2016. Local regulations and laws were circulated to Njira management afterwards. The Environmental Specialist has been responsible for confirming activities are meeting national laws/regulations. So far, everything has been observed in compliance and the project remains in contact with EAD.

Condition 4: Njira should coordinate with, and be available to park operators and local NGOs to help provide the Njira beneficiary community's perspective on the issue of elephants affecting food security in perimeter communities.

Coordination with African Parks personnel and other NGOs began in July 2016 with the visit of Sun Mountain International LLC headquarter staff and continues. An additional EMMP mitigation measure was added to IEE Amendment #2's revised EMMP to ensure monitoring and reporting of these interactions continues throughout the rest of the project. This said, Njira would like to report that there is now a new fence put up by African Parks around the Liwonde National Park that is keeping animals away from farms and crops. The project will, however, continue building the capacity of community members on the best ways to handling animals whenever they break away from the park. In particular, the project is still working with the Civil Protection Committees (CVCs) within surrounding villages.

Condition 5: PCI must provide an update as to the integration of climate and environmental sensitivities as presented in the FANTA FFP M&E workshop.

PCI and Sun Mountain International LLC worked together to integrate environmental considerations into the Performance Indicator Reference Sheets for the project and is coordinating EMMP monitoring closely with the M&E monitoring system using a shared Dynamic Quarterly Reporting form. See Section 3.b for more information.

Condition 6: Please provide input to the BEO questions for clarification.

- **It appears that the program has reconsidered using Cash for Assets (CFA). Can you please confirm this?**

Yes, this is correct. There is no Cash for Assets anymore per an earlier USAID decision.

- **What is the status of the bamboo pilot for charcoal? The BEO would be interested to receive a copy of the internal feasibility study been completed?**

Njira did not undertake this activity; Njira decided not to participate or promote bamboo charcoal making. IEE Amendment #2 is revised to reflect this.

- **Irrigation: Regarding "promotion of irrigation from groundwater at most**

sources (pg. 35), how deep will “shallow wells” be for irrigation? The BEO is concerned with the watershed level and up/downstream effects of 220 new ha of irrigation. What is the density of the irrigation effort, i.e., over what land area is the 220 ha targeted for irrigation? Please provide a copy of the Agricane irrigation analysis.

Shallow wells will not exceed 4 meters deep. The 220 hectares are widely spread over two (2) Districts and eleven (11) Traditional Authorities. GPS coordinates and analysis of possible locations were provided with the last ESR and so were the tools used to screen irrigation sites by Agricane.



Shallow well covered and labeled against drinking.

- **Check Dams:** How many dikes and check dams will be constructed, and at what sizes? Note that a qualified drainage/irrigation engineer should be hired to

assess the appropriateness of planned irrigation activities at each site. The final system design should be prepared by a qualified irrigation and drainage engineer, supported by a topographer and based on hydrographic model, and should include a clear design that defines the extent of irrigated fields, the layout, geometry, size and placement of all levels of canal necessary for a fully functioning system.

Dikes were not constructed and are no longer being considered a potential activity for Njira. At the request of the Malawi MEO, reference to dikes was removed in the second IEE Amendment submitted with this ESR. Check dams are quite small as illustrated below. Check dams are basic stone walls / plugs that are erected in eroded gullies or adjacent to footpaths and roads in order to reclaim trenches or prevent gully formation. Check dams' dimensions are between 50 and 150 cm in height and up to 150 cm in width. Length varies considerably, but most are 2 to 12 meters. DRM construction activities, such as check dams, are based on the Disaster Risk Management Plans the communities (VCPCs) developed. It should also be noted that river stones are not being used by Njira. This was an error in the first IEE Amendment and corrected officially in IEE Amendment #2.



Check dam photos.

FY17 PREP ESR, BEO Approved 10/21/2016

It should be noted that for some reason there was an accidental communication gap between USAID and PCI. The BEO's approval with Conditions was not provided for the FY17 PREP ESR to PCI until earlier this month (forwarded by USAID July 18, 2017).

Condition 1: Please provide a status update or copies of the Tiered-off SUAP for agriculture and the Amendment to the Mission-wide PERSUAP for non-cattle livestock.

The Agriculture SUAP is currently undergoing USAID review and is seeking BEO approval. See above. It should be noted again that Njira has not been using or promoting agricultural pesticides to date. Njira carried out an evaluation of safer use practices for chemicals which are registered by both USEPA and the Government of Malawi. This evaluation took place during the second half of FY16. The Agricultural SUAP was then developed together with materials to be used for farmer trainings. It should also be noted that Njira would like to distribute veterinary kits; this activity has not happened yet as the project has decided to wait for approval of the project-specific Livestock PERSUAP, which was submitted to the BEO in May 2017.

Condition 2: PCI must provide additional details/clarification on the nature of the gas leakage (was the container checked prior to fumigation?), and how the leak was identified (gas monitoring?). The use of the additional checklists developed by PCI should be included in the EMMP.

The containers were indeed checked by Njira warehouse staff prior to filling them with the relocated commodities. However, the people checking the containers were unaware that wood flooring could cause an issue and focused more on the walls and doors being well sealed. This was an oversight. The gas leak was realized shortly after fumigation started as a result of gas monitoring. As a corrective and future preventative measure, Sun Mountain International LLC developed a container fumigation checklist with PCI. As part of the second IEE Amendment (the IEE Amendment submitted along with this ESR), a new EMMP measure was added to ensure the new checklist is being used. Since the last fumigation event, commodity fumigation hasn't been necessary.

Condition 3a: PCI should revise their WQAP using the template the DCHA BEO provides as guidance.

PCI acknowledges this new Condition and the template provided by the BEO. As noted above, PCI was unaware of this Condition until a few days ago. Sun Mountain International LLC has agreed to assist Njira in updating its WQAP in August 2017. This updated WQAP will subsequently be submitted to USAID.

Condition 3b: Water quality testing of shallow wells is recommended in communities where alternative sources of drinking water are unavailable or not readily

accessible due to distance.

This has been added to the EMMP. See IEE Amendment #2.

Condition 3c: Njira should consider monitoring and testing drinking water for livestock to improve overall animal performance.

This has been added to the EMMP. See IEE Amendment #2.

Condition 4: PCI must clarify the nature and extent of road rehabilitation work, including:

- What percentage of roads started out as foot paths, and if the rehabilitation will lead to additional use of the road
- Any indirect impacts that might occur as a result of road rehabilitation, and how PCI plans to address these impacts

PCI must also incorporate the use of the Low-Volume Roads Engineering Best Management Practices resource into the Njira training program for rural roads rehabilitation.

As of July 2017, roadwork has only included very small rehabilitation (e.g. pothole filling). No foot paths have been converted to roads and no other new roads constructed. The Joint Mid Term Review (JMTR) has suggested to discontinue roadwork, so no new roadwork is planned for FY18. Still, though, PCI has added reference to the Low-Volume Roads Engineering Best Management Practices resource into its revised EMMP just in case plans change unexpectedly before the end of the project. As part of EMMP monitoring, roads that were rehabilitated by Food for Asset workers were inspected. It was determined that indirect negative impacts have been low to nonexistent because there hasn't been noticeable increase in use of the roads as a result of the rehabilitation.

Condition 5: PCI Njira must work with the FFP AOR to ensure that sufficient funds are allocated in order to ensure environmental compliance.

PCI is committed to working with the FFP AOR accordingly and is aware of and using the USAID [Environmental Budgeting Toolkit](#) as further guidance.

Condition 6: PCI will implement select actions identified as a result of an active participation in the USAID Climate, Agriculture, and Environment Workshop in Malawi, including submission of a revised EMMP within 60 days of workshop conclusion.

It should be noted that based on an Issues Letter that was received for the FY17 PREP, PCI was aware their EMMP would need to be updated. PCI was unable to make substantial changes to its EMMP that would have high cost due to budgeting constraints, but PCI did include a better "climate risk" lens across all its activities. A standalone revised EMMP was provided to USAID in February 2017. No feedback was provided, so PCI proceeded with implementing it in the middle of FY17. The changes (along with new mitigation measures listed above) are also included as part of IEE Amendment #2.

B. EMMP Reporting:

FY17 marks the first year where the Njira environmental monitoring system was rolled out across the whole project for all EMMP activities. As with any system, there are always difficulties ensuring data is uniformly collected and reported on. Capacity building by the Environmental Specialist for Njira staff is continuous through one-on-one meetings, trainings, PowerPoints, site visits, etc. There have been noticeable improvements and PCI and other Njira partners have worked collaboratively with Sun Mountain International LLC to enhance EMMP implementation. In the Annex of this ESR, a series of illustrative EMMP findings are documented.

In this section, however, Njira would like to share with USAID more details on how the environmental monitoring system works. It starts at field level where field staff collect data using checklists. Below provides examples of checklists collected in FY17.

USAID FFP Njira Project / Malawi
Project Concern International (PCI)
Environmental Compliance, July 2016

**IRRIGATION SCHEME (P1)
SITE SPECIFIC CHECKLIST**

Instructions: Please complete one form for each irrigation site that is operational during each and every quarter. An irrigation scheme is operational when agricultural activities have started within the irrigation scheme. This form should be used by Facilitators.

Date: _____

Name of Facilitator Completing Checklist: _____

Site or Village Name / Coordinates (if possible): MANGUMBU

GVH Name: NSANJA

TA Name: KACHENGA

Has an agreement (e.g., Memorandum of Understanding) been signed for this site? (YES) NO
(Circle one)

Did this site pass an environmental screening (site specific environmental impact assessment) before construction started? (YES) NO (Circle one)

What is the command area? 72 hectares

How many hectares are being cropped? 14 hectares

What is the total length of canals in the irrigation scheme? 809 meters

What is the total length of river/stream banks not protected by 10 meter buffer from irrigated plots?
NA meters They are very shallow wells.

Did qualified engineers design the irrigation scheme? (YES) NO (Circle one)

Was soil testing completed at this site (if yes, submit results with this form)? YES NO (Circle one)

Were burnt bricks used in construction of canals? YES (NO) (Circle one)

What is the number of shallow wells? 4 wells

What is the number of shallow wells protected and labeled with warnings against drinking?
1 ~~8~~ wells

Were farmers managing this site trained in simple field methods to monitor soil moisture? (YES) NO
(Circle one)

Were farmers managing this site trained in system maintenance? (YES) NO (Circle one)

Illustrative checklist for irrigation schemes (used after scheme passed detailed site selection screening and has been or is being constructed/rehabilitated).

USAID FFP Njira Project / Malawi
Project Concern International (PCI)
Environmental Compliance, July 2016

Pempho C.A
TA KAPOLOMA
CVH KAPOLOMA

**OPERATIONAL CARE GROUPS (P2)
LEAD MOTHER CHECKLIST**

Instructions: Please complete forms for a representative number of Lead Mothers each reporting period. Household visits will be needed. Promoter is responsible for completing these forms and returning them to their Facilitator quarterly.

Date: 13/05/16

Name of Promoter Completing Checklist: Peter Mathysa

Name of Lead Mother: Peter Mathysa

GVH Name: Fatima Frank

Village Name / Coordinates (if possible): Katuma

Is the Lead Mother properly handling and treating water with chlorine? ☒ YES NO (Circle one)

Is the Lead Mother using integrated vector management in her home? ☒ YES NO (Circle one)

If yes, explain:

- She uses treated nets properly

Does the Lead Mother own at least one long-lasting treated net? ☒ YES NO (Circle one)

If yes, is it being properly used? ☒ YES NO (Circle one)

Is the Lead Mother using at least two improved hygiene and sanitation practices on a consistent basis? ☒ YES NO (Circle one)

If yes, list:

- she has ash racks
- a hand washing station
- toilet with cover

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Illustrative field checklist for Care Groups.

**FOOD FOR ASSET (P3)
IMPLEMENTATION CHECKLIST**

Instructions: Please complete one form for each FFA activity implemented or in progress during each reporting quarter. This form should be used by Facilitators.

Date: 30 March 2016

Name of Facilitator Completing Checklist: PETROS CHGETE

FFA Activity/Description: Afforestation

Location/Coordinates (if possible): SOMO, Njereka, Kabana
Mparanjoru

GVH Name: Tolega

TA Name: Sawali

Total # of people involved in this FFA activity: 206

Is there a Health and Safety Plan in place for this FFA activity? ☒ YES ☐ NO (Circle one)

If yes, is the Health and Safety Plan being followed? ☒ YES ☐ NO (Circle one)

Has there been any accidents requiring the use of the Health and Safety Plan? YES ☒ NO ☐ (Circle one)

If yes, please describe the accident(s):

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

OTHER LEAD PEOPLE

SAMUEL BOSO	VDC	VICE CHAIR
EMMANUEL CHWAWLA	VDC	SECRETARY
ANDREW		
ANDREW CHAKALIMA	VDC	SECRETARY
ESNART CHWENDA	VDC	TREASURER

Illustrative field checklist for Food for Asset work.

**NJIRA ROAD REHABILITATION
SITE SPECIFIC EROSION CONTROL PLAN**
Pulani Yopewera Kukokoloka Kwa Nthaka Mmalo Omwe Miseu Ikukonzedwanso

Instructions: Complete for each road segment before rehabilitation begins.
Zoyenera kutsatira: Lembani mu bokosi liri pansipa ntchito yokonza mseu isanayambe.

Date/ Tsiku: 30/07/16
Responsible Person/ M'dindo: SAMUEL BOSCO VICE VDC
Road or Segment Name / Coordinates (if possible) / Dzina la Mseu: Mulandula - M
VH Name/ Mudzi: Toleza - Mulandula
A Name: Sawali

Possible Sources of Erosion/ Kumene Kukokoloka Kwa Nthaka Kukuyambira	Mitigation Measures/ Njira Zochepetsa Vuto Lodza Kaamba Ka Ntchito Ya M
Land/ Nthaka:	1. Check dam constrac 2. Planting trees along the
Water/ Madzi:	1. Making Water Ways 2. Making check dams
Vind/ Mphepo:	1. Planting trees 2. Planting Vertiva

1
ANDREW CHIKALIMA VDC SECRETARY
ESNART CHIWENSA VCPC TREASURER
EMMANUEL CHWANKA VCPC SECRETARY
SAMUEL BOSCO VICE VDC CHAIRMAN

Illustrative community erosion control plan. Instruction for filling out the template are written in English and Chichewa.

After, this data is consolidated into Dynamic Quarterly Reporting Forms. The full Dynamic Quarterly Report Form was provided to USAID in the last ESR. The form is a monitoring tool that is jointly used for EMMP monitoring and performance M&E monitoring. It is Njira's attempt to merge both systems together.

The results are consolidated to reveal areas where Njira is exceling at EMMP implementation and where improvements can be made. The Environmental Specialist reviews and documents (through internal communications) her analysis of the collected data on a quarterly basis. Below are two illustrative excerpts of how checklist data is consolidated. For the purposes of this ESR, Njira has noted in red the kind of actions that are taken to correct any EMMP implementation or reporting gaps.

TA Name	Number of Ubwino Center	# of Ubwino Centers with environmental-messaging displayed/available
Kalembo	5	4 <i>(One center reported not to have messaging displayed. Anticipated Corrective Action: Communicate with P3 Advisor to remind of EMMP mitigation measures. Environmental Specialist to make visit if results do not improve by the end of FY17).</i>
Sawali	8	8
Msamala	6	6
Amidu	9	9
Kachenga	8	8
TOTAL:	36	35

Illustrative except from Dynamic Quarterly Reporting Form with results from Ubwino Center field monitoring checklists (Balaka District, second quarter of FY17).

TA Name	# of demo plots	# planting in protected or environmentally sensitive areas	# planting on a slope above a 12% grade	# using slash and burn	# using conservation agriculture practices	# practicing agroforestry
Nkoola	18	0	0	0	18	18
Ngokwe	<i>(Data not reported on in time by field staff. Anticipated Corrective Action: Communicate with P1 Advisor to remind of EMMP reporting requirements. Environmental Specialist to make visit if data not received by end of FY17).</i>					
Nyambi	8	0	0	0	8	8

Chikweo	10	0	0	0	10	10
Kapoloma	8	0	0	0	8	8
TOTAL:	44	0	0	0	44	44

Illustrative except from Dynamic Quarterly Reporting Form with results from Demonstration Plot field monitoring checklists (Machinga District, second quarter of FY17).

The information from the forms is verified, to the extent possible, with quarterly visits completed by the Environmental Specialist. Below is a photo from one of those visits where it was verified that conservation agriculture is being used on the demonstration plot as reported.



Photo from field visit that verified mulching (conservation agriculture) being demonstrated in Machinga.

During these visits, the Environmental Specialist also continues to orient field staff on EMMP requirements, including environmental best practices, compliance requirements, and reporting procedures. See photo below.



Environmental Specialist orienting P2 Facilitators on monitoring tools in Machinga.

C. Integration into Performance M&E Systems:

In addition to combining data collection tools, such as the Dynamic Quarterly Reporting Form described in Section 3.B above, PCI and Sun Mountain International LLC worked together to integrate environmental considerations into the Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS) in 2016. This integration remains the same; more information on standalone and integration indicators can be found in the last ESR.

D. Reducing Risk from Climate and other Environmental Limiting Factors:

Although PCI strives to integrate climate change adaptation across its activities, it has made special effort to send many of its staff to receive training. Several Njira staff joined the Food for Peace and Feed the Future USAID Climate, Agriculture, and Environment Workshop. As a result of this workshop, Njira also revised its EMMP and has been reinforcing climate risk management concepts during EMMP reporting. For more information, see the EMMP included in IEE Amendment #2.

It should also be noted that PCI is aware of the new ADS 201 MAL requirement. Even though it is not required to implement the new USAID screening, the Njira Project has been using and sharing internally the resources found on the USAID [Climate Links website](#).

In January 2017, USAID released a new [Climate Risk Profile](#) for Malawi, which the project is aware of. One of the projects listed on page 5 of that risk profile is the USAID PERFORM project. The Njira Project has been sharing information with PERFORM. The

Njira Environmental Specialist had the most recent meeting with PERFORM in June 2017. The conversation focused much on how to best utilize social marketing and behavior change strategies to educate communities and essentially reduce risk from climate and other environmental limiting factors.

E. Fumigation PEA:

Njira has an approved Fumigation PERSUAP that permits the use of contact pesticides in warehouses and fumigants for commodities in shipping containers away from the warehouse sites.

During FY17, Njira did not have a need to fumigate or use chemicals in its warehouses. Njira continues to follow a strict IPM regiment in its warehouses that align with the Fumigation PEA Tool Annex recommendations. Checklists are used to monitor daily, weekly, etc. sanitation practices both inside and around the outside of the warehouses.

Njira is also making use of the USAID Warehouse Staff Safety Guide that PCI helped author. The guide's supplemental posters are displayed in the warehouses. PCI has remained a pioneer for safe commodity warehousing and has also helped facilitate a TOPS Integrated Pest Management and Fumigation Safety training at KSU during FY17.

F. Lessons Learned and Innovation:

The Njira Project is constantly challenging itself to find new ways to improve community adoption of best environmental management practices. Among the key lessons is the importance of providing information in Chichewa, rather than English. Even though English is the national language of Malawi, the most vulnerable beneficiaries tend to not speak, read, or write English. For this reason, Njira has made extra effort in FY18 to translate several of the environmental monitoring tools and environmental messaging tools into Chichewa.

ANNEX 1 - Summary of 2017 Findings from EMMP Monitoring

Some columns have been removed from EMMP, Table 2 (Responsible Party, Method, Frequency) to allow for enough space to provide comment - Illustrative Results - within the table.

The Mitigation Measures and Indicators reflect the most up-to-date EMMP included in the IEE Amendment #2 submission.

MITIGATION MEASURES	INDICATORS	ILLUSTRATIVE RESULTS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adhere to the project-specific Agriculture SUAP and/or Fall Armyworm SUAP. 2. Use Integrated Pest Management (IPM); use of synthetic, chemicals as a last resort. 3. Use proper handling practices for pesticides (transporting, storing, applying, disposing, etc.). 4. Build capacity of beneficiaries to understand what is on a pesticide label and the importance of always following the label. 5. Use proper personal protective equipment. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % of farmers following project- specific SUAP pest management plans % of farmers who are using proper personal protective equipment while applying pesticides % of farmers procuring pesticides from reputable vendors % of farmers disposing of pesticide wastewater and containers per guidance in the Mission-Wide PERSUAP 	<p>Njira has not used or promoted any pesticides to date for agriculture/livestock uses.</p> <p>Njira has submitted a Livestock PERSUAP, Agriculture SUAP, and FAW SUAP for USAID review.</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Promote effective use of fertilizers and encourage use of natural compost and manure. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> % of farmers that are not overusing fertilizers % of farmers applying organic soil amendments 	<p>Njira promotes integrated soil fertility management and organic soil amendments, and will continue this throughout life-of-project.</p> <p>For example, during the first quarter of FY17, it was</p>

		reported in Balaka that 73 demonstration plots were using conservation agriculture, 40 were demonstrating other organic soil amendments, and none of the plots were overusing inorganic fertilizers.
<p>7. No cropping on steep slopes above a 12% grade.</p> <p>8. Do not practice slash and burn.</p> <p>9. Use intercropping and crop rotation.</p> <p>10. Use low or no-till techniques.</p> <p>11. Implement water and soil conservation measures that are climate-smart.</p> <p>12. Use nitrogen-fixing species.</p> <p>13. Use integrated crop and tree production (Agroforestry) as climate-smart production system. Also pilot live barriers.</p> <p>14. Re-vegetate degraded lands.</p>	<p>% of farmers cropping on slopes above a 12 percent grade</p> <p>% of farmers using slash and burn</p> <p># of hectares of degraded lands revegetated with non-invasive species</p> <p>% of farmers practicing climate-smart / CA techniques</p> <p>% of farmers practicing Agroforestry or live barriers as a climate-smart activity</p> <p># of climate tolerant seed varieties promoted by Njira</p>	<p>EMMP monitoring data indicated in almost all cases farmers supported by the project are observed to have planted on slopes below 12 percent and not engaged in slash-and-burn.</p> <p>Njira is working closely with the government and only promotes and plant trees that are approved by the Department of Forestry.</p> <p>Nitrogen-fixing crops have included cowpeas, soya beans, and pigeon peas.</p>
<p>15. Only use non-invasive species.</p> <p>16. Work closely with the Government of Malawi and purchase certified</p>	<p>% of farmers using certified /climate appropriate seed</p>	<p>Njira uses/promotes certified seed.</p> <p>In Machinga, for example, during the second quarter of</p>

<p>seeds.</p> <p>17. Select drought / drought tolerant varieties.</p> <p>18. Select pest-resistant varieties.</p>		<p>FY17, 36 demonstration plots were confirmed to be using climate tolerant / certified / non-invasive seeds.</p>
<p>19. Offer alternatives to production in protected or environmentally sensitive areas to preserve natural habitats.</p> <p>20. Do not plant in protected or environmentally sensitive areas.</p>	<p>% of farmers planting in protected or environmentally sensitive areas</p>	<p>Njira completed a Scoping Statement related to the Lake Chilwa Ramsar Site that is undergoing USAID review. It was decided not to continue activities within/near the Ramsar Site.</p> <p>Njira promotes at least a 500 meters away zone around the Liwonde National Park. It should be noted that there is now a fence built by African Parks around the Liwonde National Park, as well.</p> <p>Njira has raised awareness among its farmer beneficiaries to protect sensitive habitats, such as rivers/streams. In most cases, a 10 meter buffer from streams has been respected.</p>
<p>21. Only implement irrigation where communities have signed a clear agreement, through traditional governance structures.</p>	<p># of agreements signed</p>	<p>See below example.</p>
<p>22. Irrigation catchments and distribution systems must be designed by a qualified engineer.</p> <p>23. Only use locally available materials, affordable to</p>	<p># of kilometers of irrigation schemes designed by a qualified engineer, made with locally available and affordable materials, and functioning at time of inspection</p>	<p>As an example, during first quarter, it was reported that there were 15 irrigation sites in Machinga. All sites had signed agreements between land owners and farmers. Each site passed an environmental screening and</p>

<p>communities for irrigation schemes.</p> <p>24. Train in appropriate irrigation system maintenance.</p>		<p>the systems were designed by professional engineers.</p> <p>To date, no burnt bricks have been used by Njira. Concrete blocks have been used at times.</p>
<p>25. Use simple field methods to monitor soil moisture and explain its importance in the context of climate change where less water may be available in the future.</p> <p>26. Individual irrigation sites should not exceed 20 Ha. In total area.</p>	<p>Average total area of individual irrigation sites</p> <p>% of farmers aware of water management needs in view of climate change</p>	<p>Farmers are being trained in system maintenance and simple field methods to test soil moisture.</p> <p>For example, in Balaka during second quarter, data collected shows farmers at 8 sites were trained in moisture testing and 6 in system maintenance.</p>
<p>27. Apply an Environmental Screening as part of site selection for irrigation. This should include a criteria that irrigation sites be located at least 500 meters from any protected area.</p> <p>28. Establish at least 10 meter buffers along sensitive river and stream banks.</p>	<p># of sites that passed an Environmental Screening</p> <p># of kilometers of river/stream banks protected by 10+ meter buffer</p>	<p>See illustrative information above.</p>
<p>29. Test shallow wells for coliforms and arsenic and inform the community of any concerns or appropriate actions (do this if community has poor access to a potable water source).</p>	<p>% of wells protected and labeled with warnings against drinking and/or tested</p>	<p>As an example, as of the end of third quarter, Machinga reported 15 of its wells that were monitored during that quarter were protected and labeled against drinking.</p>

<p>30. Cover shallow wells with sustainably available local materials (not cement).</p> <p>31. Mark the irrigation catchment sites with a pictorial and written warning against drinking.</p>		
<p>32. Do not use burnt bricks to line field canals.</p>	<p># of bricks used to line field canals</p>	<p>No burnt bricks have been used as mentioned above.</p>
<p>33. Use good sanitation practices.</p> <p>34. Use double bagging and other proven storage techniques that keep pests out. Explain to beneficiaries the importance of this type of storage or other techniques in view of climate change.</p> <p>35. Keep harvests off the ground, such as raised on pallets.</p>	<p>% of farmers using good post-harvest practices</p> <p>% of farmers with an understanding of how pest problems will change with climate change</p>	<p>Triple bagging has actually be adopted. In Nkoola and Nyambi only, 408 reported triple bagging in the third quarter of FY17.</p> <p>Thousands beneficiaries have been reporting that they are keeping their produce off the ground to minimize losses.</p>
<p>36. Establish community management plans for any required maintenance of watershed interventions. All plans must include a focus on long-term climate change adaptation.</p> <p>37. Consult a certified professional, such as an agricultural or environmental engineer for more complex interventions, including check dams, stone</p>	<p>% of watershed interventions functioning as intended</p> <p>Y/N certified professional with experience also in climate change involved in the design</p>	<p>For example, there were 25 interventions in Balaka that were monitored during EMMP second quarter reporting that indicated they were designed by the correct qualified professionals and complied with national requirements.</p>

<p>bands, and continuous contour trenches; ensure the certified professional agrees to the design and any concerns are addressed prior to implementation. The professional must also have a background in climate change.</p> <p>38. Stone check dams are built with a spillway and of limited height (max 1.5 meters above ground/streambed under FFA); a series of smaller dams should be built in lieu of one large dam.</p>		
<p>39. Develop a health and safety plan for any and all Food for Asset activities; ensure workers are physically fit, of working age, properly trained in occupational safety and equipped with appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), and provided with adequate liquids and breaks for rest.</p>	<p>% of FFA workers benefiting from health and safety plans being used</p>	<p>Njira has been working closely to implement health and safety plans with FFA workers. In Machinga during the second quarter, 11 plans were developed and implemented.</p>
<p>40. Check dams are to be built to extend beyond gully banks during gully rehabilitation, to prevent water from eroding around the check dam.</p> <p>41. Do not site watershed management interventions in locations that could negatively</p>	<p>% of check dams built to extend beyond gully banks</p>	<p>For example, it was reported during the second quarter that 441 check dams were built to extend beyond the gully banks in Balaka. .</p>

affect existing irrigation and potable water catchments or alter natural ecosystems as a result of hydrological changes		
<p>42. Do not promote or implement watershed management activities within 500 meters of environmentally protected areas.</p> <p>43. Use non-invasive seeds and planting material appropriate for the conditions; prioritize native species.</p> <p>44. When constructing continuous contour trenches, seek to avoid the need to uproot mature native trees and shrubs.</p>	<p>% of native trees/shrubs planted and are healthy</p> <p># of mature native trees and shrubs uprooted</p>	<p>Community sensitization against tree cutting (and uprooting) continued to be provided in FY17.</p> <p>No mature native trees and shrubs have been observed to be uprooted within the project areas due to project related activities.</p>
<p>45. Distribution of fuel efficient stoves that are of a design that is appropriate to the cultural context and cooking needs.</p> <p>46. Use sustainable resources for manufacturing stoves.</p> <p>47. Use fuel efficient cooking practices and conduct cooking demonstrations using these methods. Climate change messages should be included with these</p>	<p>% of beneficiaries that state they are using their stoves regularly</p> <p>% of beneficiaries that report using at least one fuel efficient cooking practice promoted by the program</p> <p>% of beneficiaries that understand basic climate change principles</p> <p>Amount of time or fuel saved by the use of improved cooking practices</p>	<p>As an example, in Sawali alone, 440 households reported using fuel efficient technologies on a regular basis in first quarter.</p> <p>It is worth noting that stoves were being made from sustainable materials, especially notable is the fact that many stoves were made with ant hill soils.</p> <p>Based on JMTR input, stove activities will not continue in FY18.</p>

demonstrations to raise awareness		
48. Perform kitchen tests for stoves.		
49. Removed	Removed	Njira has not and will not be participating in bamboo charcoal making activities.
50. Removed		
51. Removed	% of beneficiaries cooking in well ventilated spaces	For example, 260 houses reported using their stoves in well ventilated kitchens in Sawali alone during the second quarter of FY17.
52. Cook in well ventilated areas, such as kitchens with plenty of cross-air flow.		
53. Comply with the Fumigation PERSUAP and USAID Fumigation PEA.	Y/N was a Fumigation Management Plan completed for each fumigation event by the certified FSP	Njira did not fumigate with aluminum phosphide during FY17.
54. Complete container inspection checklist and fill Fumigation Management Plans for all fumigation events.	Y/N container inspection checklist completed/passed for each container	The warehouses do display USAID posters showing warehouse safety procedures.
55. Only certified Fumigation Services Providers (FSPs) will be contracted.	% of warehouse staff following safety procedures	
56. Appropriate personal protective equipment (such as a respiratory mask certified fumigation purposes), gas monitoring equipment, and gas impermeable tarps will be used for all fumigation events.		
57. Placarding and emergency warning systems in case of a		

<p>leak will be in place for each fumigation event.</p> <p>58. Use IPM in warehouses for the control of pests, and make use of the USAID Fumigation PEA Tool Annex #6 for inspection of warehouse.</p> <p>59. Warehouse staff will be trained in and will comply with the USAID Warehouse Safety Guide.</p>		
<p>60. Goat beneficiaries have secure tenure rights.</p> <p>61. Develop quota systems that match carrying capacity to avoid overgrazing of goats. Make sure quota includes projections for climate change.</p> <p>62. Do not graze goats in protected areas.</p> <p>63. Use live barriers to protect riparian areas from animals.</p>	<p>Y/N overgrazing is observed in areas where the program is supporting livestock</p> <p>Y/N climate change considered in villages where goats are distributed</p>	<p>Overgrazing has not been observed in Machinga according to EMMP monitoring data received. It has been observed somewhat in Balaka, so farmers are advised to grow fodder and feed their goats under stall feeding wherever possible.</p>
<p>64. Protect drinking water sources from livestock, such as by putting up fences and creating separate water points for livestock. As possible, test water for livestock, too.</p>	<p># of water sources protected with fences</p> <p># of livestock watering points tested</p>	<p>Fencing off of water points has continued. For example, in Balaka during first quarter, 30 water points were fenced.</p> <p>No watering points for animals have been tested yet; this is a new indicator added</p>

		to the EMMP and will be addressed in FY18.
<p>65. Use proper hygiene and sanitation best management practices for goats, poultry, and pigeons.</p> <p>66. Use manures on farms.</p>	% of beneficiaries using proper hygiene and sanitation practices	There is decent data indicating that at least to a large extent good hygiene and sanitation practices are being implemented. In Machinga during third quarter of FY17, 534 chicken farmers reported proper practices and 98 pigeon farmers reported proper practices.
<p>67. Develop a PERSUAP (or amend the Mission-Wide PERSUAP) to cover any pesticides needed for non-cattle livestock since the Mission-Wide PERSUAP only covers products for cattle.</p>	Y/N has a PERSUAP been developed to cover the needs of the program's livestock activities	<p>Njira has not used or promoted any pesticides to date.</p> <p>Njira has submitted a Livestock PERSUAP in FY17 that is undergoing USAID review.</p>
<p>68. Train paravets in IPM or IVM practices.</p> <p>69. Vaccinate animals.</p>	<p>% of paravets trained in IPM practices</p> <p>% of distributed animals that were vaccinated out of those that should have been vaccinated</p>	Non-chemical IPM/IVM and waste management training has begun. For example, 14 Community Animal Health Workers were trained in Balaka during third quarter.
<p>70. Promote and train on good hazardous waste management.</p> <p>71. Proper operation and maintenance of incinerators and other disposal or treatment technologies, such as autoclaves, at health facilities.</p> <p>72. Screen health facilities to ensure proper waste disposal and treatment</p>	% of beneficiaries informed about good waste management	Njira has developed Farmer Tools in English and Chichewa focused on good waste management that are being distributed to beneficiaries.

practices are in place before providing equipment and supplies using the USAID Visual Field Guide for Medical Waste.		
73. Comply with the Integrated Vector Management (IVM) Programmatic Environmental Assessment for long-lasting insecticide treated net (LLTN) promotion.	% of beneficiaries that are using IVM methods in their home	<p>In general, it is estimated that 9,000 Lead Mothers are following hygienic practices. In first quarter, almost a couple thousand Lead Mothers reported using bed nets on a regular basis in Machinga.</p> <p>Beyond just bed nets, 840, for instance, are practicing IVM in Nyambi, Chikweo, and Kapoloma alone during second quarter.</p>
<p>74. Develop and implement a Water Quality Assurance Plan in compliance with USAID and WHO standards; conduct periodic testing for all water points associated with the project.</p> <p>75. Use the USAID Visual Field Guide for Water Supplies to periodically monitor each site.</p> <p>76. Protect drinking water sources from livestock, such as by putting up fences and creating separate water points for livestock.</p>	<p>% of water supplies that were properly sited and in good condition</p> <p># of tests that revealed results not in compliance with USAID and WHO standards</p>	Njira will be upgrading its WQAP and submitting it to USAID in August 2017.

77. Use and handle chlorine and chlorine tablets per specifications (proper storage, keeping chlorine out of reach from children, and the importance of only using the recommended dosage, etc.).	% of beneficiaries that know how to properly use chlorine to treat water	All project supported Care Groups and Water Point Committees have been trained thus far.
78. Calculate yield and extraction rates before implementing or rehabilitating water sources (use information to inform decision-making). Decision should be based on the projected change due to climate change up to 5, 10, or more years out.	Y/N have water supplies met demand Y/N climate change considerations integrated	Some wells have run dry pretty much every quarter, even during rainy season, however, the number is limited. Njira is trying to find a solution with Water Point Committees (WPCs) and educating the community on anticipated climate changes and CCA opportunities.
79. Site latrines where water tables are at least 1.5 meters below the surface. 80. Site latrines where soils are made up of clay, silt, and/or fine sand. 81. Site latrines at least 30 meters away from the nearest water source. 82. Only use sustainable natural resources for building materials.	% of latrines that were properly sited and in good condition	Njira has not constructed any of its own latrines, only empowered communities to construct them for themselves. It should be noted that villagers are beginning to use and understand the USAID Visual Field guides that have been circulated. 39 villagers from Chikweo and Kapoloma, for example, have been using the guides according to quarter three EMMP data collected. The guides were translated into Chichewa.
83. Have proper drainage at and around water sources to limit standing water.	# of community plans being implemented	Njira continues to support WPCs. It was observed in the third quarter of FY17 that 85 water points had good drainage in Machinga, for example. It was also

84. Develop community plans for water sources for any required maintenance.		recorded that 158 WPCs were using the USAID Visual Field Guide for Water Supplies (which was translated into Chichewa).
85. Develop community plans for latrines for any required maintenance or cleaning. 86. Train on how to properly decommission a latrine (including removing the Ecosan slab for use at another site, covering the pit with soil, and planting a tree in the place of the latrine). 87. Use the USAID Visual Field Guide for Latrines to periodically monitor each site.	# of community plans being implemented % beneficiaries trained in proper maintenance and decommissioning of latrines	In FY17 Njira has been training communities on latrine decommissioning and maintenance. For example, just in Chikweo 317 Lead Mothers were trained in decommissioning and maintenance in the second quarter. Overall, latrines have been successfully implemented. It is estimated that almost 17,000 latrines were properly sited according to a review of Machinga latrines in second quarter.
88. Implement Community- Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). 89. No open defecation (in support of the Government of Malawi's campaign to change this behavior). 90. Keep stored water covered in appropriate, clean container.	% of beneficiaries using at least two or more improved hygiene and sanitation practices on a consistent basis	To illustrate the progress further, 137 villagers were involved in Community-Led Total Sanitation, 50 villages were declared open defecation free (ODF), and 106 villages setup WASH bi-laws in the second quarter in Machinga.
91. All DRR plans include site-specific environmental safeguards that:	% of proposals approved that pass Environmental and Climate Screening	Njira has been successfully screening activities. For example, 22 proposals were received in the first quarter for Machinga and only 18

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote an understanding of how human well-being relies on ecosystems; • Advocate for the use of ecosystems as natural buffers; • Promote healthy and diverse ecosystems, which are more resilient to extreme weather conditions; and/or • Promote an understanding that ecosystem degradation reduces nature's ability to sequester carbon, which can contribute to climate change and climate variability. <p>92. Screen all proposals submitted (i.e., to implement plans) for their environmental sustainability and climate change sensitivity; only fund proposals that pass a screening.</p>		passed screening and were subsequently implemented.
93. Do not fund proposals submitted (i.e., to implement plans) if interventions will be within 500 meters of a protected area.	Y/N funds were used to implement DRR activities in or within 500 meters of protected areas	Part of Njira screening, as discussed above, involves ensuring activities are going to be implemented at least 500 meters away from protected or internationally important areas.
94. Do not promote pesticides for use that are not approved under the Njira SUAP for transboundary pests and educate farmers on how climate change	Y/N the Mission-Wide PERSUAP and project-specific SUAP is being complied with for controlling transboundary pests	<p>No pesticides have been used or promoted by Njira for controlling transboundary pests to date.</p> <p>Njira has developed a Fall Armyworm SUAP to address</p>

<p>may impact pest outbreaks.</p> <p>95. Do not promote linkages with private or government sponsored pesticide services non-compliant with the Mission-Wide PERSUAP.</p>		<p>the 2016/2017 outbreak for USAID review.</p>
<p>96. Do not fund proposals to prevent crop destruction by elephants, rather refer communities to the park operator (African Parks). Always continue coordinating with park operators and local NGOs.</p>	<p>Y/N funds were used to prevent crop destruction by elephants</p> <p># of coordination meetings with operators or local NGOs.</p>	<p>No funds have been used to prevent crop destruction by elephants.</p> <p>Njira has added an indicator to collect data on collaboration meetings with park operators and local NGOs starting FY18.</p>
<p>97. Removed</p> <p>98. Removed</p> <p>99. Removed</p> <p>100. Removed</p>	<p>Removed</p>	<p>No dike activities will be part of Njira.</p> <p>The IEE Amendment #2 reflects this change/decision.</p>
<p>101. Locate gauge is easily accessible location during periods of high flow.</p> <p>102. Gauge is to be designed by a qualified hydrologist or similar professional to ensure that it will function correctly.</p> <p>103. Community members who will be responsible for monitoring the gauge are trained to interpret readings to</p>	<p># of community members trained to read gauges</p>	<p>Njira has been promoting best practice for river line gauges. For example, 3 gauges were installed by a professional in the first quarter in Balaka and 6 community members were thoroughly trained in reading the gauges.</p>

properly identify flood risk.		
104. Develop and implement an environmental-messaging campaign to promote environmental stewardship and an environmental consciousness, including about climate change issues, among beneficiaries.	% of beneficiaries exposed to environmental and climate-messaging	<p>WE/VSL groups are reporting that they are being exposed (mostly through group discussions) to environmental messaging and climate change information.</p> <p>For example, in Sawali, 3 groups were exposed to environmental messaging and climate change information during the first quarter in Balaka. In Kalembo, 17 groups were exposed to environmental messaging and 9 to climate change information. In Amidu, 41 were exposed to environmental messaging and 21 to climate change information. In Kachenga 12 groups were exposed to environmental messaging.</p>
<p>105. Before roadwork begins on any segment, the USAID Visual Field Guide for Rural Roads must be used to screen the site (results are to inform decision-making) and follow Low-Volume Roads Engineering Best Management Practices.</p> <p>106. Roadwork cannot happen in wetlands or within 1 kilometer of protected areas.</p>	# of kilometers of roads that passed environmental and climate screening before being rehabilitated	<p>Roadwork consisted mostly of minor pothole repair with shovels.</p> <p>In FY17, no new roads were constructed; no footpaths were turned into roads.</p> <p>Screening for road repair also incorporated indirect social/environmental concerns. In general, the roadwork seems to have not expose wildlife to more poaching or anything else.</p>

<p>107. Develop and implement site-specific erosion control plans that keep in mind changes expected from future climate change.</p> <p>108. Road segments cannot exceed 10 kilometers in length.</p>		<p>The JMTR recommended that roads activities are discontinued at this stage in the project, so Njira doesn't anticipate more roadwork. Still, though, Njira has added reference to the Low-Volume Roads Engineering Best Management Practices guidance into the EMMP and IEE Amendment #2 in case it is ever needed or helpful at the recommendation of the BEO.</p>
<p>109. Climate change sensitivities and environmental safeguards are included into SOPs in a thoughtful, practical manner.</p>	<p># of SOPs with climate change sensitivities and environmental safeguards integrated</p>	<p>Climate change sensitivities and environmental safeguards were integrated across the Njira Standard Operating Procedures in FY16.</p> <p>It should be noted that part of the outcome of this has led to environmental messaging being displaced in Ubwino Centers in FY17. For example, in the first quarter, Balaka reported 26 centers with messaging displayed and in the second quarter, Machinga reported 17 centers with messaging displayed.</p>